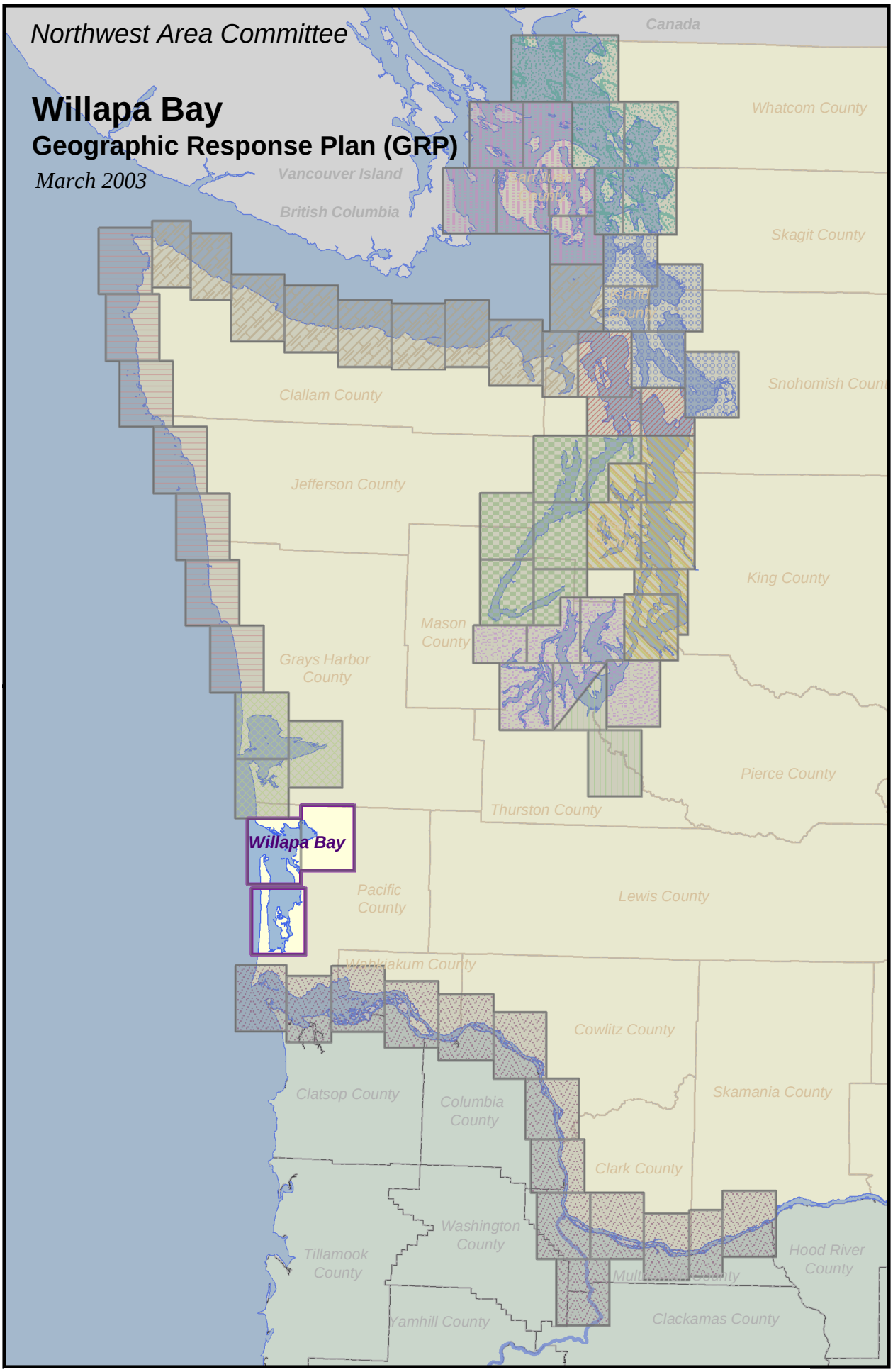
Washington State Department of Ecology Publication No. 03-08-009



SPILL RESPONSE CONTACT SHEET

Required Notifications For Hazardous Substance or Oil Spills

USCG National Response Center ..... **(800) 424-8802**
In Oregon:
Department of Emergency Management ..... **(800) 452-0311**
In Washington:
Emergency Management Division ..... **(800) 258-5990**
Department of Ecology Northwest Regional Office ..... **(425) 649-7000**
Department of Ecology Southwest Regional Office ..... **(360) 407-6300**

U.S. Coast Guard

National Response Center	**(800) 424-8802**
Marine Safety Office Puget Sound:	
Watchstander	**(206) 217-6232**
Safety Office	(206) 217-6232
Marine Safety Office Portland:	
Watchstander	**(503) 240-9301**
Safety Office	(503) 240-9379
Pacific Strike Team	**(415) 883-3311**
District 13:	
MEP/drat	(206) 220-7210
Command Center	(206) 220-7001
Public Affairs	(206) 220-7237
Vessel Traffic Service (VTS)	**(206) 217-6050**

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Region 10 Spill Response	**(206) 553-1263**
Washington Ops Office	(360) 753-9083
Oregon Ops Office	(503) 326-3250
Idaho Ops Office	(208) 334-1450
RCRA/ CERCLA Hotline	(800) 424-9346
Public Affairs	**(206) 553-1203**

National Oceanic Atmosphere Administration

Scientific Support Coordination	(206) 526-6829
Weather	(206) 526-6087

Canadian

Marine Emergency Ops/Vessel Traffic	(604) 666-6011
Environmental Protection	(604) 666-6100
B.C. Environment	(604) 356-7721

Department of Interior

Environmental Affairs	(503) 231-6157
	(503) 621-3682

U.S. Navy

Naval Shipyard	**(360) 476-3466**
Naval Base Seattle	(360) 315-5440
Supervisor of Salvage	**(202) 695-0231**

Army Corps of Engineers

Hazards to Navigation	(206) 764-3400

Shoalwater Bay Tribe

Tribal Office	(360) 267-6766
After Hours Emergencies	(360) 267-6766 ext. 139

Federal O.S.R.O./ State Approved Response Contractors

All Out Indust. & Env. Services	(360) 414-8655
Certified Cleaning Services, Inc.	(253) 536-5500
Clean Sound Cooperative, Inc.	**(425) 783-0908**
Cowlitz Clean Sweep, Inc.	(360) 423-6316
FOSS Environmental	**(800) 337-7455**
Global Diving and Salvage	(206) 623-0621
Guardian Industrial Services, Inc.	(253) 536-0455
Matrix Service, Inc.	(360) 676-4905
MSRC	(425) 252-1300
National Response Corporation	(206) 340-2772
Tidewater Environmental	(503) 289-4274
&	(360) 695-8088

Washington State

Department of Ecology Headquarters	(360) 407-6900
Southwest Region	**(360) 407-6300**
Northwest Region	**(425) 649-7000**
Central Region	**(509) 575-2490**
Eastern Region	**(509) 456-2926**
Department of Fish and Wildlife	**(360) 534-8233**
Emergency Management Division	(360) 438-8639
	(800) 258-5990
State Patrol	
Bellevue	(425) 455-7700
Tacoma	(253) 536-6210
Bremerton	(360) 478-4646
Vancouver	(360) 260-6333

Oregon State

Department of Environmental Quality	(503) 229-5733
Emergency Management	**(503) 378-6377**
	(800) 452-0311

HOW TO USE THIS GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE PLAN

Purpose of Geographic Response Plan (GRP)

This plan prioritizes resources to be protected and allows for immediate and proper action. By using this plan, the first responders to a spill can avoid the initial confusion that generally accompanies any spill.

Geographic Response Plans are used during the emergent phase of a spill which lasts from the time a spill occurs until the Unified Command is operating and/or the spill has been contained and cleaned up. Generally this lasts no more than 24 hours. The GRPs constitute the federal on-scene coordinators' and state on-scene coordinators' (Incident Commanders) "orders" during the emergent phase of the spill. During the project phase, the GRP will continue to be used, and the planned operation for the day will be found in the Incident Action Plan's Assignment List (ICS Form 204). The Assignment List is prepared in the Planning Section with input from natural resource trustees, the Incident Objectives (ICS Form 202), Operations Planning Worksheet (ICS Form 215), and Operations Section Chief.

Strategy Selection

Chapter 4 contains complete strategy descriptions in matrix form, response priorities, and strategy maps. The strategies depicted in Chapter 4 should be implemented as soon as possible, following the priority table in Section 2 with the "Potential Spill Origin" closest to the actual spill origin. These strategy deployment priorities may be modified by the Incident Commander(s) after reviewing on scene information, including: tides, currents, weather conditions, oil type, initial trajectories, etc.

It is assumed that control and containment at the source is the number one priority of any response. If, in the responder's best judgment, this type of response is infeasible then the priorities laid out in Chapter 4, Section 2 take precedence over containment and control.

It is important to note that strategies rely on the spill trajectory. A booming strategy listed as a high priority would not necessarily be implemented if the spill trajectory and booming location did not warrant action in that area. However, the priority tables should be followed until spill trajectory information becomes available, and modifications to the priority tables must be approved by the Incident Commander(s).

The strategies discussed in this GRP have been designed for use with persistent oils and may not be suitable for other petroleum or hazardous substance products. For hazardous substance spills, refer to the Northwest Area Contingency Plan, Chapter 7000.

Standardized Response Language

In order to avoid confusion in response terminology, this GRP uses standard National Interagency Incident Management System, Incident Command System (NIIMS, ICS) terminology and strategy names, which are defined in Appendix A, Table A-1 (e.g. diversion, containment, exclusion).

Willapa Bay
Geographic Response Plan

Record of Changes

Date	Change Number	Summary of Changes	Initials of Person Making Change
	N/A	Origianl Release	N/A
March 1994	1	Entire GRP replaced w/ up-dated, reformated version	
March 2003	2nd Change	Update of Chapter 4 using GIS based maps, and new priority tables based on trajectory modeling.	D Davis

Table of Contents

GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION: SCOPE OF THIS PROJECT

Geographic Response Plans are intended to help the first responders to a spill avoid the initial confusion that generally accompanies any spill. This document serves as the federal and state on-scene-coordinators "orders" during a spill in the area covered by this GRP (see Chapter 3 for area covered). As such, it has been approved by the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office and the Washington State Department of Ecology Spills Program. Changes to this document are expected as more testing is conducted through drills, site visits, and actual use in spill situations. To submit comments, corrections, or suggestions please refer to Appendix C.

GRPs have been developed for the marine and inland waters of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. They are prepared through the efforts and cooperation of the Washington Department of Ecology, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Idaho State Emergency Response Commission, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency, tribes, other state and federal agencies, response organizations, and local emergency responders.

GRPs were developed through workshops involving federal, state, and local oil spill emergency response experts, response contractors, and representatives from tribes, industry, ports, environmental organizations, and pilots. Workshop participants identified resources which require protection, developed operational strategies, and pinpointed logistical support. A similar process has been used for major updates.

Following the workshops, the data gathered was processed and reproduced in the form of maps and matrices which appear in Chapters 4 through 6. The maps in Chapters 5 and 6 were generated using Canvas. Maps for Chapter 4 were generated using ArcView GIS. The matrices were created using MS Excel, and the balance of each GRP was produced using MS Word.

The first goal of a GRP was to identify, with the assistance of the Washington State Natural Resource Damage Assessment Team, resources needing protection; response resources (boom, boat ramps, vessels, etc.) needed, site access and staging, tribal and local response community contacts, and local conditions (e.g. physical features, hydrology, currents and tides, winds and climate) that may affect response strategies. Note that GRPs only address protection of sensitive **public** resources. It is the responsibility of private resource owners and/or potentially liable parties to address protection of private resources (such as commercial marinas, private water intakes, and non-release aquaculture facilities).

Secondly, response strategies were developed based on the sensitive resources noted, hydrology, and climatic considerations. Individual response strategies identify the amount of boom necessary for implementation. The response strategies are then applied to Potential Spill Origins and trajectory modeling, and prioritized, taking into account factors such as resource sensitivity, feasibility, wind, and tidal conditions.

Draft strategy maps and matrices were sent out for review and consideration of strategy viability. Field verification was conducted for some strategies, and changes proposed by the participants were included in a semi-final draft, which was offered for final review to all interested parties and the participants of the field verification.

Finally, the general text of the GRP was compiled along with the site description, reference maps, and logistical support.

Items included in Logistical Support:

- Location of operations center for the central response organization;
- Local equipment and trained personnel;
- Local facilities and services and appropriate contacts for each;
- Site access & contacts;
- Staging areas;
- Helicopter and air support;
- Local experts;
- Volunteer organizations;
- Potential wildlife rehabilitation centers;
- Marinas, docks, piers, and boat ramps;
- Potential interim storage locations, permitting process;
- Damaged vessel safehavens;
- Vessel repairs & cleaning;
- Response times for bringing equipment in from other areas.

2. Site Description

Willapa Bay is a 100 square-mile estuary situated along the southern coast of Washington and is one of the most important estuaries on the West Coast. The bay has an ideal oyster growing habitat, and supports a wide diversity of wildlife.

Willapa Bay is considered to be one of the most productive bays along the Pacific. Salmon, bottom fish, oysters, crabs, clams, and shrimp are harvested from bay waters. The bay features mud and gravel beaches and saltgrass shores interspersed with wetlands and tidal flats. 20,000 acres of the bay has been set aside as a National Wildlife Refuge for habitat protection.

2.1. Physical Features

Steeply rising uplands border the bay to the north and east. To the south, across a low ridge, lies the Columbia River. The western margin of the bay is formed by a long, narrow sand spit – North Beach Peninsula – apparently formed by deposits from the Columbia River.

2.2. Hydrology

The drainage basin of Willapa Bay encompasses approximately 720 square miles, including most of Pacific County and portions of Grays Harbor, Lewis, and Wahkiakum counties. Rivers that flow into the bay include the Cedar, North, Willapa, Bone, Niawaikum, Palix, Nemah, Naselle, and Bear. Freshwater inflow into the bay from tributaries is low. The combined average daily runoff of all the rivers is approximately 0.004% of the bay volume.

2.3. Currents and Tides

A majority of Willapa Bay is broad and shallow with about 55 percent of the area exposed at lower tides. The difference in the volume of water between highest tides and lowest tides is approximately 45 percent of the bay volume. At mean high water, Willapa Bay covers about 79,000 acres, while at mean lower low water about 32,000 acres of bottom are exposed and 11,600 acres are shallower than six feet.

Conditions in the ocean determine how much water leaving the bay will return on the next incoming tide. According to the Army Corps of Engineers (1976), periods of ocean upwelling in summer promote thorough mixing of bay water and ocean water. Mixing may occur during storm periods with high wave actions. At other times, a plume of water from the Columbia River, acting as a discrete mass of water, tends to prevent mixing from occurring. Water from the bay can then move back and forth for several days.

The ocean current along the Washington coast reverses direction between summer and winter; the California current moves south in the summer and the Davidson inshore current moves north in the winter.

2.4. Winds

During the fall and winter, there is a prevailing flow of warm, moist air from a southwesterly direction. During the winter, weather disturbances crossing the North Pacific follow a southerly course that results in an increased number of storms striking the Washington coast. The frequency of storms over the North Pacific decreases in the spring, and the prevailing wind shifts to westerly, and then northwesterly by early summer. In the fall, the winds again come from a westerly direction.

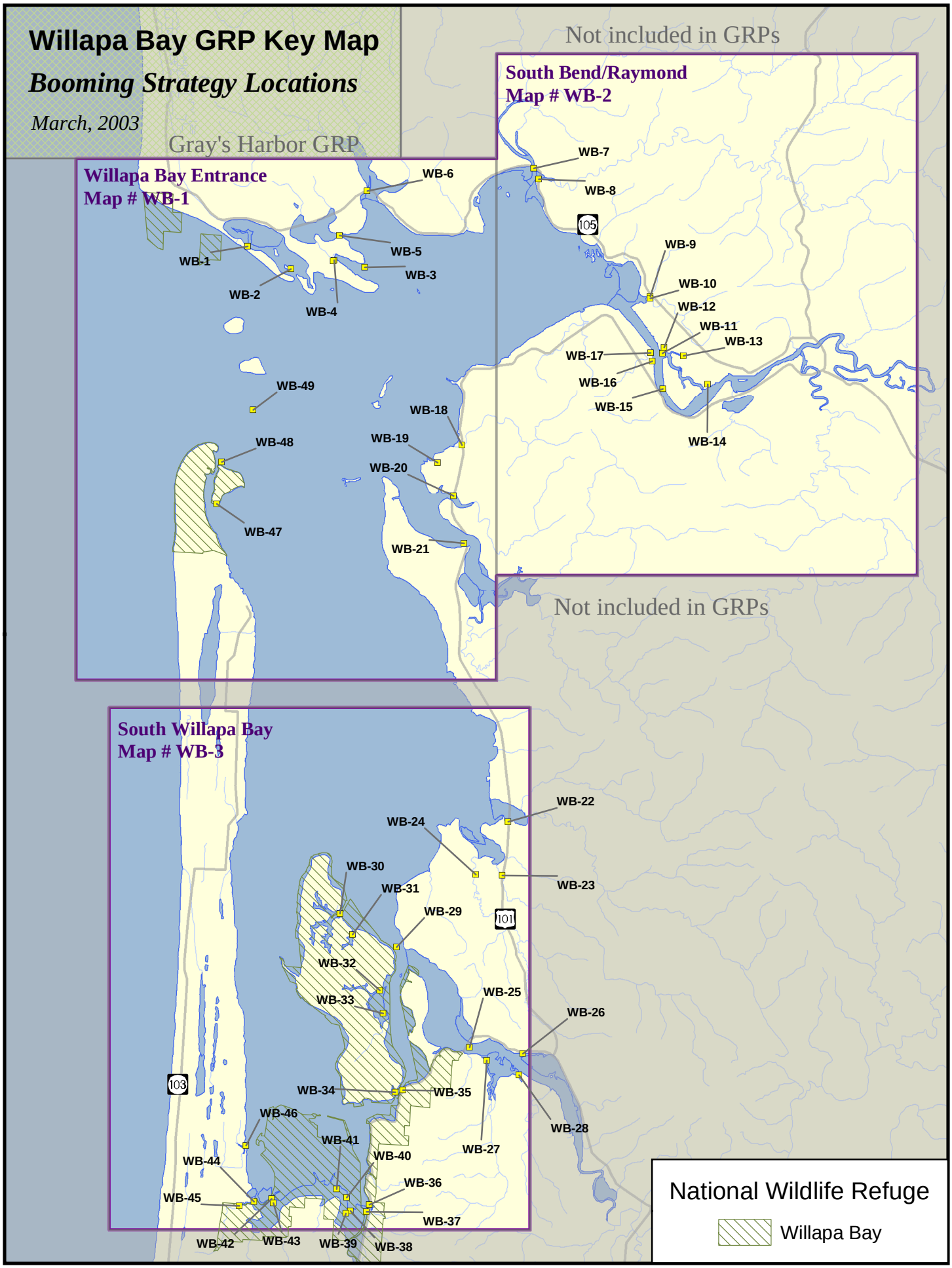
If oil is spilled offshore, prevailing winds will play a role in spill direction depending on the season:

In the winter, the predominant winds are from the south and the current is circulating north. If oil is spilled offshore south of Willapa Bay, and it enters the mouth, it can be expected to hit the northern shore of the bay. If the spill does not enter Willapa Bay, the North Coast shoreline will be vulnerable.

In the summer, the predominant winds are from the north. The summer winds are persistent, but not as strong as the winter winds. Oil may enter Willapa Bay from the north and spread south. The increasingly variable nature of the winds in the spring, summer, and fall may reduce the predictability of the spill direction once it enters Willapa Bay.

2.5. Climate

The climate of the Willapa Bay basin is the marine west coast type, characterized by cool, dry summers and moderate winters with heavy rainfall ranging from 65 to 120 inches per year, depending on location.


Willapa Bay GRP Key Map
Booming Strategy Locations
March, 2003
Gray's Harbor GRP
Not included in GRPs
South Bend/Raymond
Map # WB-2
Willapa Bay Entrance
Map # WB-1
WB-1
WB-2
WB-3
WB-4
WB-5
WB-6
WB-7
WB-8
WB-9
WB-10
WB-11
WB-12
WB-13
WB-14
WB-15
WB-16
WB-17
WB-18
WB-19
WB-20
WB-21
WB-47
WB-48
WB-49
105
Not included in GRPs
South Willapa Bay
Map # WB-3
WB-22
WB-23
WB-24
WB-25
WB-26
WB-27
WB-28
WB-29
WB-30
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WB-34
WB-35
WB-36
WB-37
WB-38
WB-39
WB-40
WB-41
WB-42
WB-43
WB-44
WB-45
WB-46
101
103
National Wildlife Refuge
Willapa Bay

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Summary of Protection Techniques

Protection Techniques	Description	Primary Logistical Requirements	Limitations
ONSHORE			
Beach Berms	A berm is constructed along the top of the mid-inter tidal zone from sediments ex-cavated along the downgradient side. The berm should be covered with plastic or geo-textile sheeting to minimize wave erosion.	• Bulldozer/Motor grader -1 • Personnel - equipment operator & 1 worker • Misc. - plastic or geotextile sheeting	• High wave energy • Large tidal range • Strong along shore currents
Geotextiles	A roll of geotextile, plastic sheeting, or other impermeable material is spread along the bottom of the supra-tidal zone & fastened to the underlying logs or stakes placed in the ground.	• Geotextile - 3 m wide rolls • Personnel - 5 • Misc. - stakes or tie-down cord	• Low sloped shoreline • High spring tides • Large storms
Sorbent Barriers	A barrier is constructed by installing two parallel lines of stakes across a channel, fastening wire mesh to the stakes & filling the space between with loose sorbents.	Per 30 meters of barrier • Wire mesh - 70 m x 2 m • Stakes - 20 • Sorbents - 30 m^2 • Personnel - 2 • Misc. - fasteners, support lines, additional stakes, etc.	• Waves > 25 cm • Currents > 0.5 m/s • Tidal range > 2 m
Inlet Dams	A dam is constructed across the channel using local soil or beach sediments to exclude oil from entering channel.	• Loader - 1 • Personnel - equipment operator & 1 worker or several workers w/shovels	• Waves > 25 cm • Tidal range exceeding dam height • Freshwater outflow

NEARSHORE			
Containment Booming	Boom is deployed in a "U" shape in front of the oncoming slick. The ends of the booms are anchored by work boats or drogues. The oil is contained within the "U" & prevented from reaching the shore.	For 150 meters Slick: • Boom - 280 m • Boats - 2 • Personnel - boat crews & 4 boom tenders • Misc. - tow lines, drogues, connectors, etc.	• High winds • Swells > 2 m • Breaking waves > 50 cm • Currents > 1.0 m/s
Exclusion Booming	Boom is deployed across or around sensitive areas & anchored in place. Approaching oil is deflected or contained by boom.	Per 300 meters of Boom • Boats - 1 • Personnel - boat crew & 3 boom tenders • Misc.- 6 anchors, anchor line, buoys, etc.	• Currents > 0.5 m/s • Breaking waves > 50 cm • Water depth > 20 m
Deflection Booming	Boom is deployed from the shoreline away from the approaching slick & anchored or held in place with a work boat. Oil is deflected away from shoreline.	Single Boom, 0.75 m/s knot current • Boom - 60 m • Boats - 1 • Personnel - boat crew + 3 • Misc. - 3 anchors, line, buoys, recovery unit	• Currents > 1.0 m/s • Breaking waves > 50 cm
Diversion Booming	Boom is deployed from the shoreline at an angle towards the approaching slick & anchored or held in place with a work boat. Oil is diverted towards the shoreline for recovery.	Single Boom, 0.75 m/s knot current • Boom - 60 m • boats - 1 • Personnel - boat crew + 3 • Misc. - 3 anchors, line, buoys, recovery unit	• Currents > 1.0 m/s • Breaking waves > 50 cm
Skimming	Self-propelled skimmers work back & forth along the leading edge of a windrow to recover the oil. Booms may be deployed from the front of a skimmer in a "V" configuration to increase sweep width. Portable skimmers are placed within containment booms in the area of heaviest oil concentration.	Self-propelled (None) Towed • Boom - 200 m • Boats - 2 • Personnel - boat crews & 4 boom tenders • Misc. - tow lines, bridles, connectors, etc. Portable • Hoses - 30 m discharge • Oil storage - 2000 liters	• High winds • Swells > 2 m • Breaking waves > 50 cm • Currents > 1.0 m/s

Appendix B: Original Geographic Response Plan Contributors

Local Representatives
William Bush, Pierce Co. Fire Dist. 3
Larry Claiborne, Pierce Co. Fire Dist. 5
Frank Hamilton, Thurston Co. DEM
Timothy Lemon, Pierce Co. Fire Dist. 16
Bill Lokey, Pierce Co. DEM

Industry and Response Contractors
Tim Clark, Clean Sound
John Crawford, FOSS
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Jeff Shaw, ARCO Marine

Federal Representatives

US Bureau of Indian Affairs
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Preston Sleeger

NOAA
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Kristy Paquette
Craig Petersen
Len Radziwanowics

State Representatives

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Rob Whitlam

Washington State Department of Corrections
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Office of Marine Safety
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State Representatives (con't)

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Eric Heinitz
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Mike Osweiler

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Thom Hooper
Steve Jeffries
Sara LaBorde
Jeff Skrilitz
Barry Troutman

Washington Department of Natural Resources
David Jamison

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Paul Slyman

Other

Trout Unlimited
Don Schluter

Appendix C: Geographic Response Plan Comments/Corrections/Suggestions

If you have any questions regarding this document or find any errors, please notify one of the following agencies: or use tear out sheet (page C-3)

- Washington Department of Ecology, SPPR program, Natural Resources Unit
- USCG Marine Safety Office Puget Sound, Planning Department
- USCG Marine Safety Office Portland
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
- Idaho Emergency Response Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency Region 10

Phone Numbers:

Washington DOE	(360) 407-6972
USCG MSO Puget Sound	(206) 217-6213
USCG MSO Portland	(503) 240-9307
Oregon DEQ	(503) 229-5774
Idaho ERC	(208) 334-3263
EPA	(206) 553-6901

Bulletin Board System (BBS):

USCG MSO Puget Sound	(206) 217-6216
USCG MSO Portland	(503) 240-9308

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USCG MSO Portland	mwilcox@pacnorwest.uscg.mil
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Office Of The Governor
Idaho Emergency Response Commission
1109 Main
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Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency Response Branch
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Geographic Response Plan

Comments/Corrections/Suggestions

Directions:
Fill in your name, address, agency, and phone number. Fill in the blanks regarding the location of information in the plan being commented on. Make comments in the space provided. Add extra sheets as necessary. Submit to:

Dale Davis
Department of Ecology
Spills Program
300 Desmond Drive
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
dald461@ecy.wa.gov

Name:_____ Title:_____ Agency:_____

Address:_____

City: _____ State/Province:_____ Zip/Postal Code:_____

Phone: (____) _____ E-Mail:_____

GRP:_____Page Number:_____

Location on page (chapter, section, paragraph) (e.g. 2.1, paragraph 3):_____

Comments:_____

Northwest Area Committee
c/o Washington Department of Ecology
Spills Program
Natural Resources Unit - GRP Corrections
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600